

Patented Apr. 26, 1910.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

956,266.

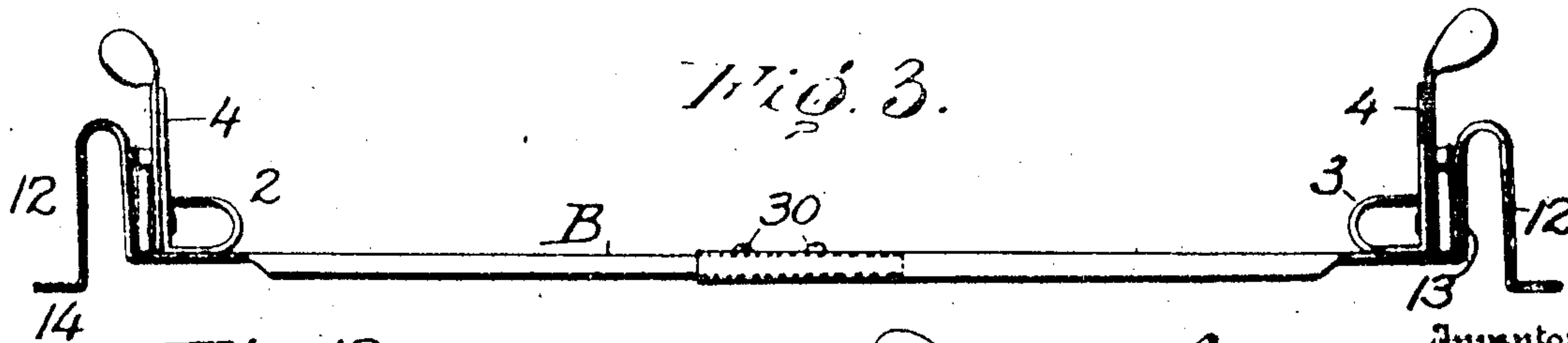
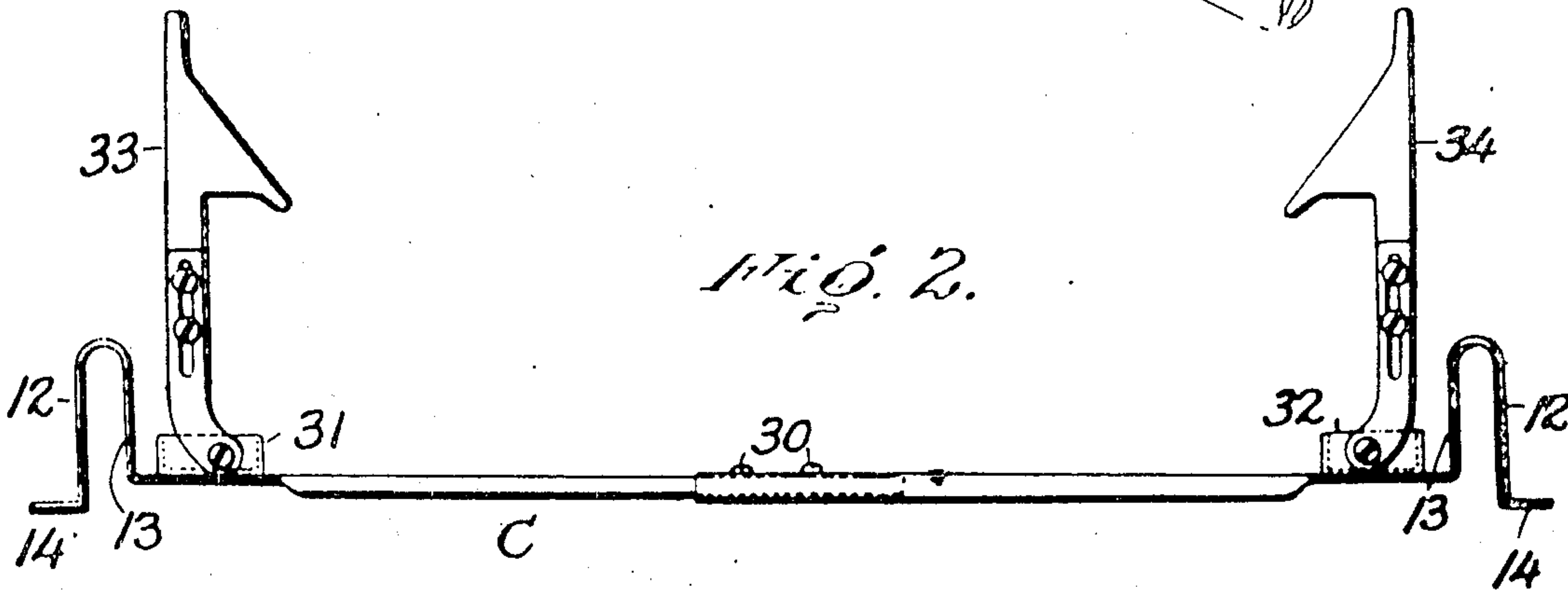
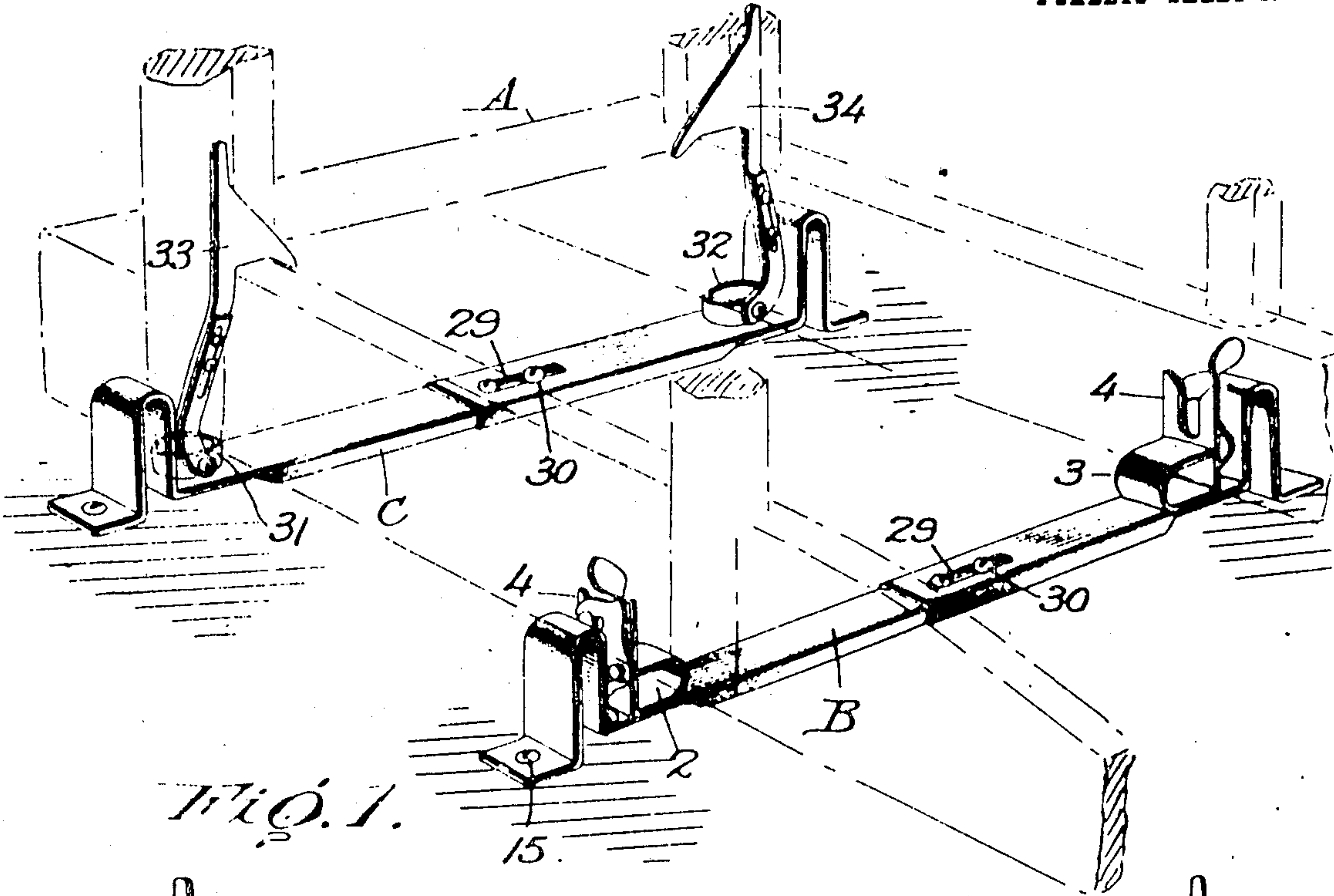


Fig. 12.

Fig. 11.

Inventor
Louis E. Baltzley

Witnesses
Hedge B. Murray
James F. Duhamel.

by Edwin Baltzley
Attorney

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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

956,266.

Fig. 4.

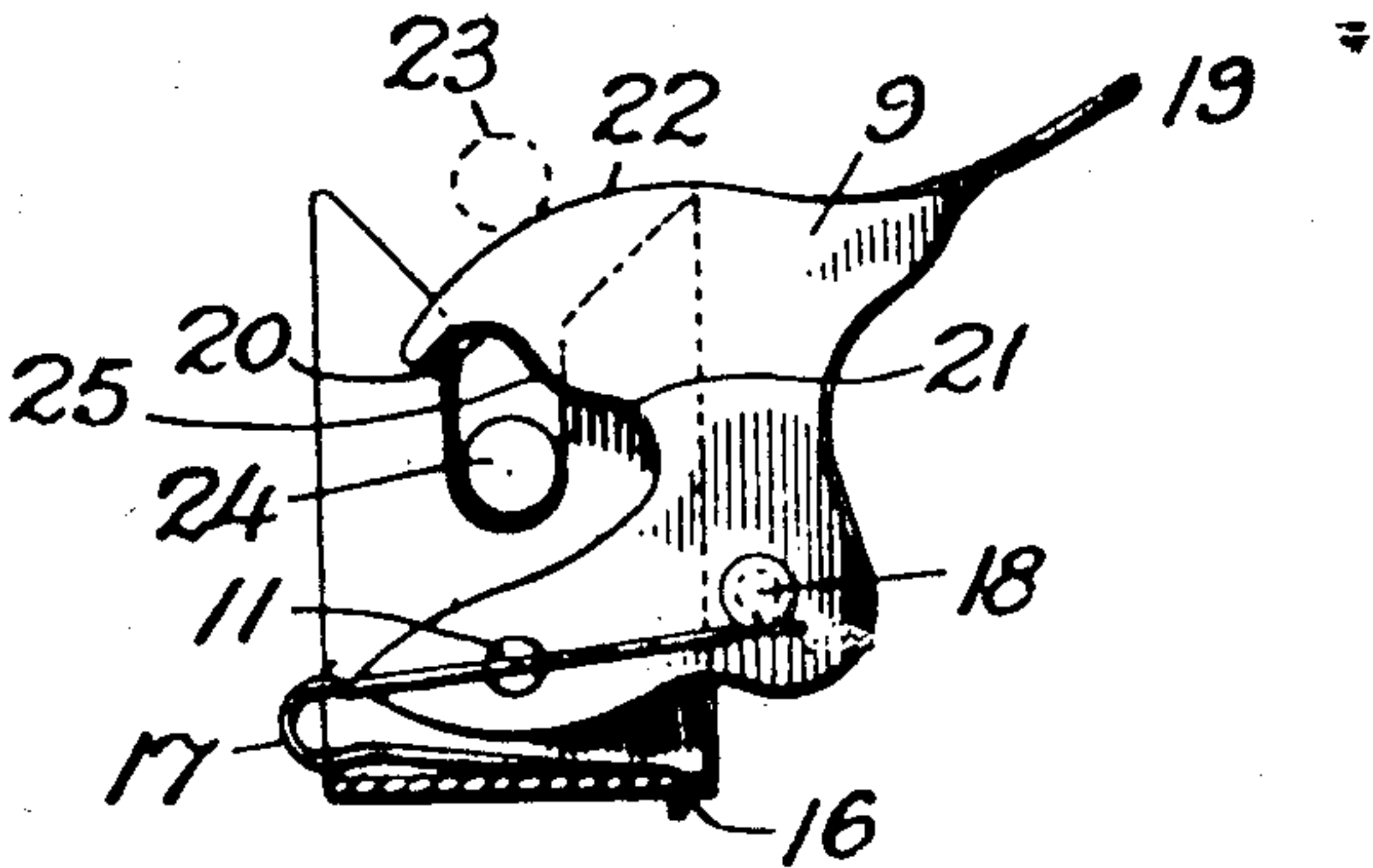


Fig. 5.

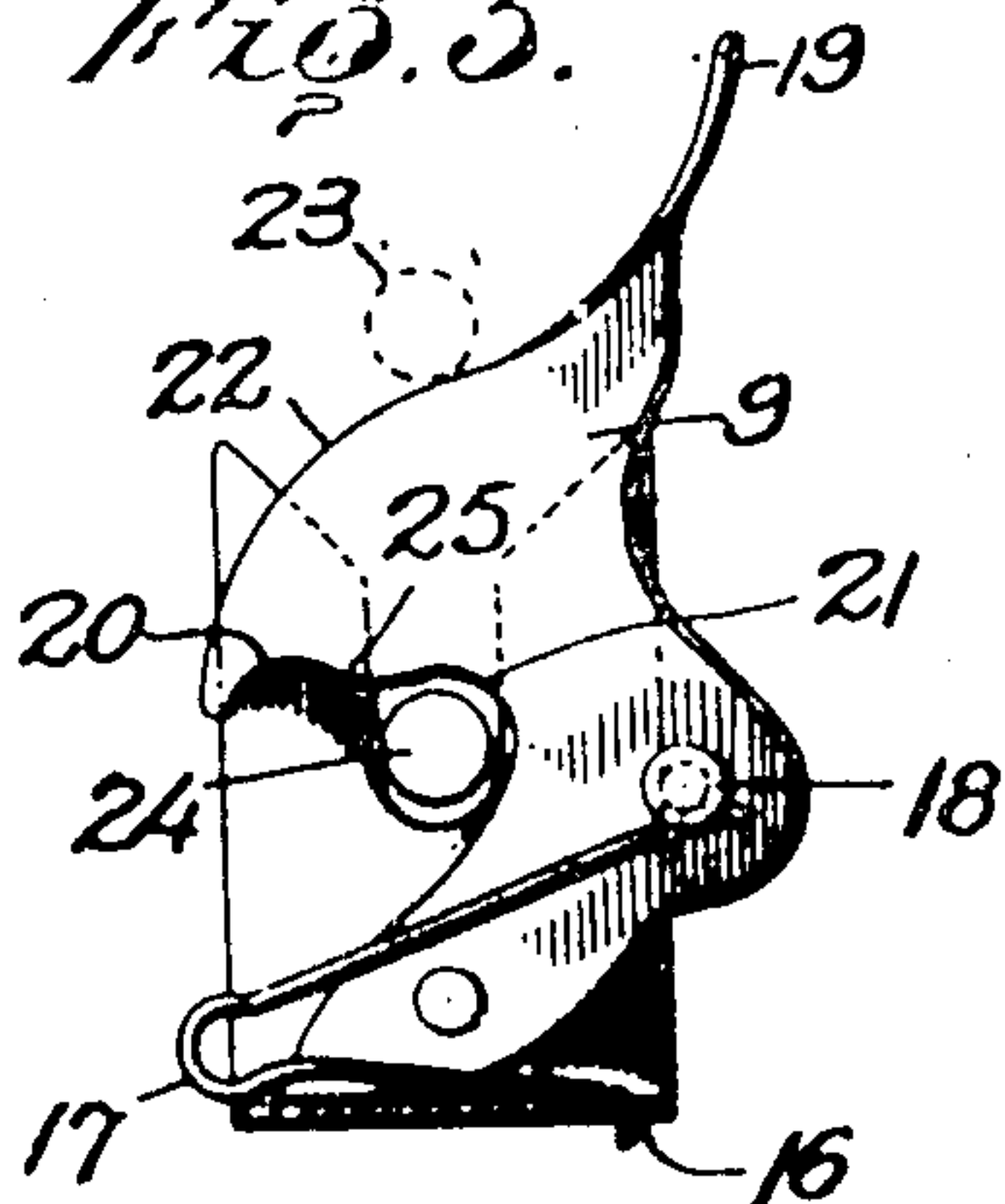


Fig. 6.

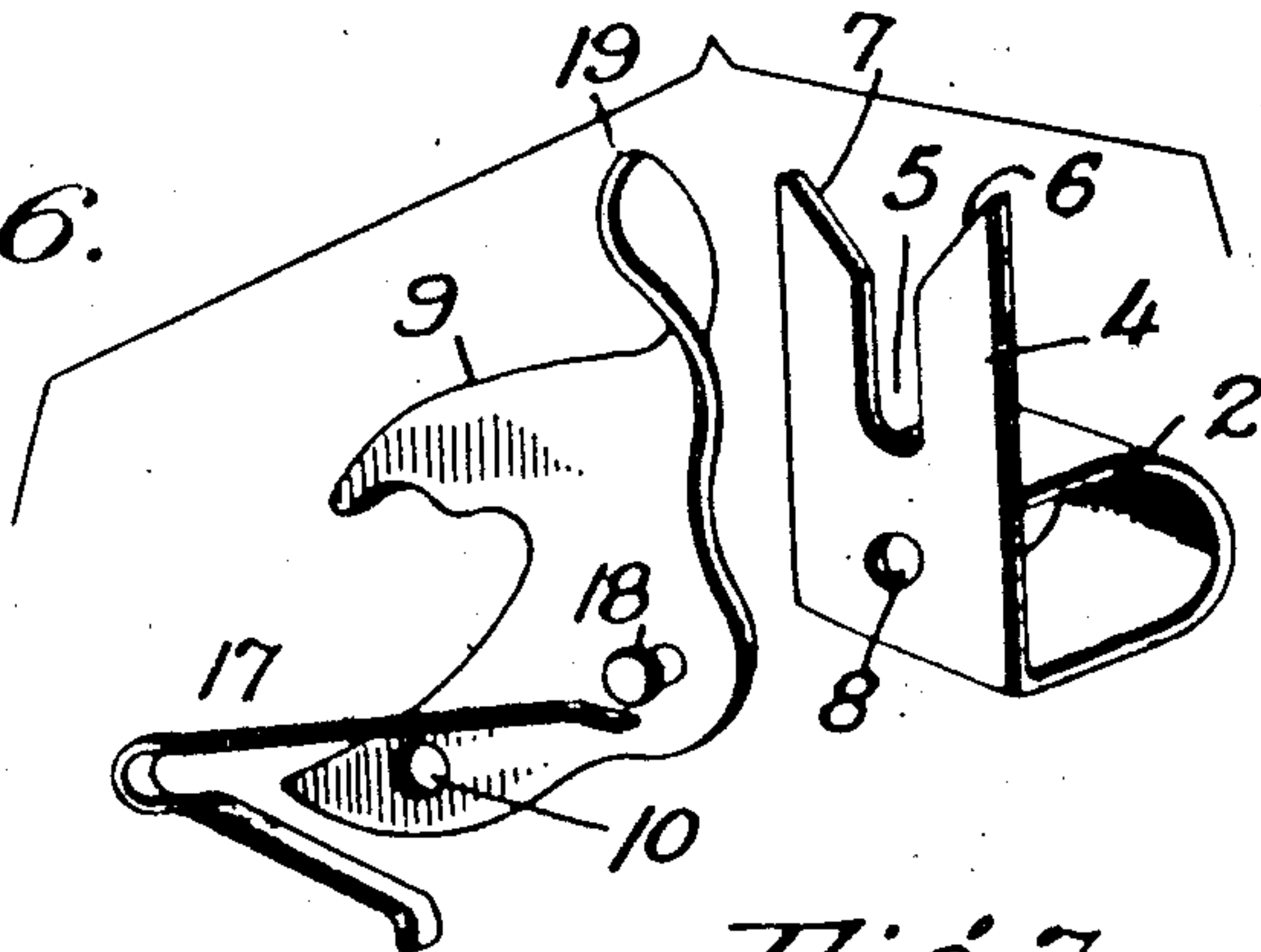


Fig. 10.

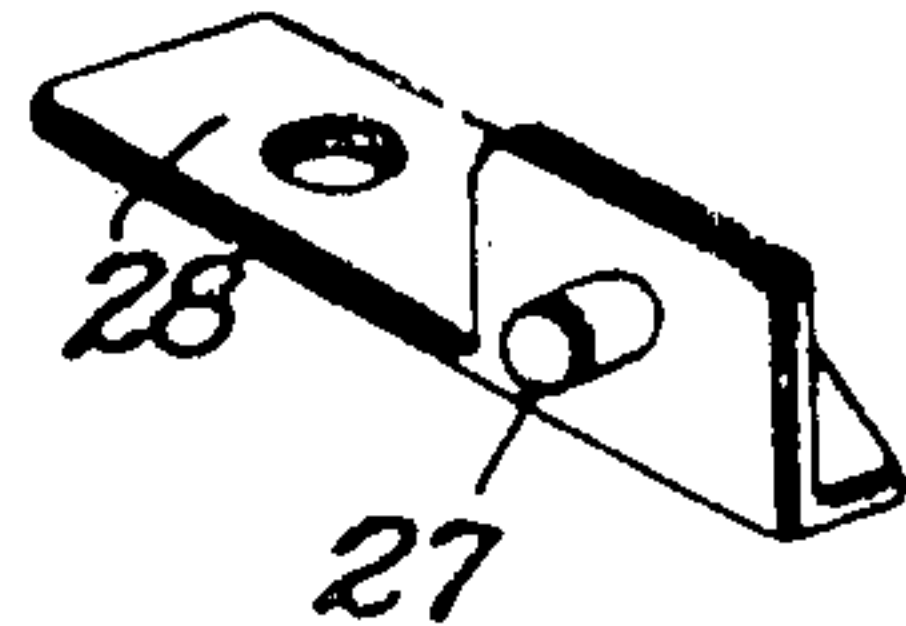


Fig. 7.

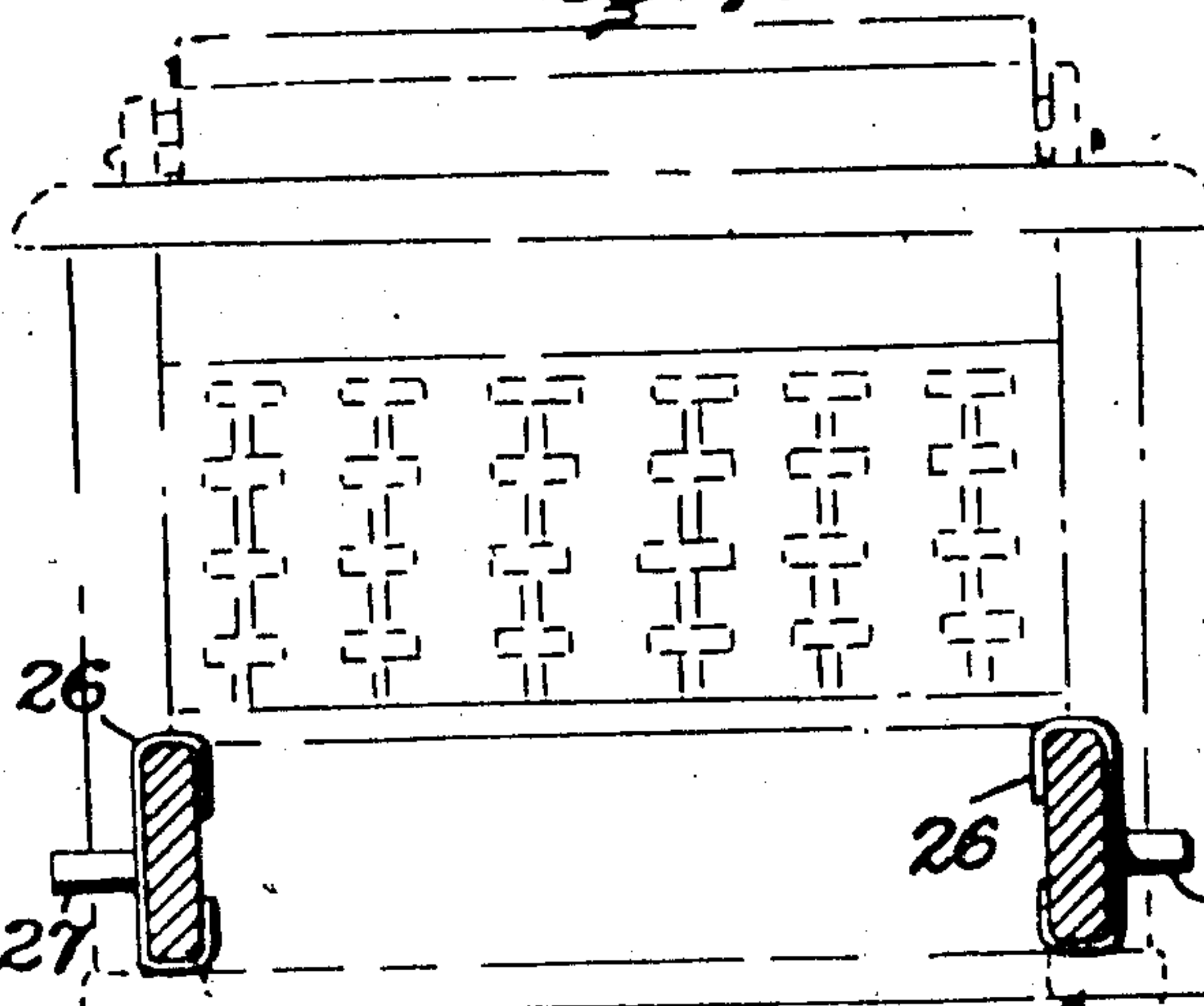


Fig. 8.

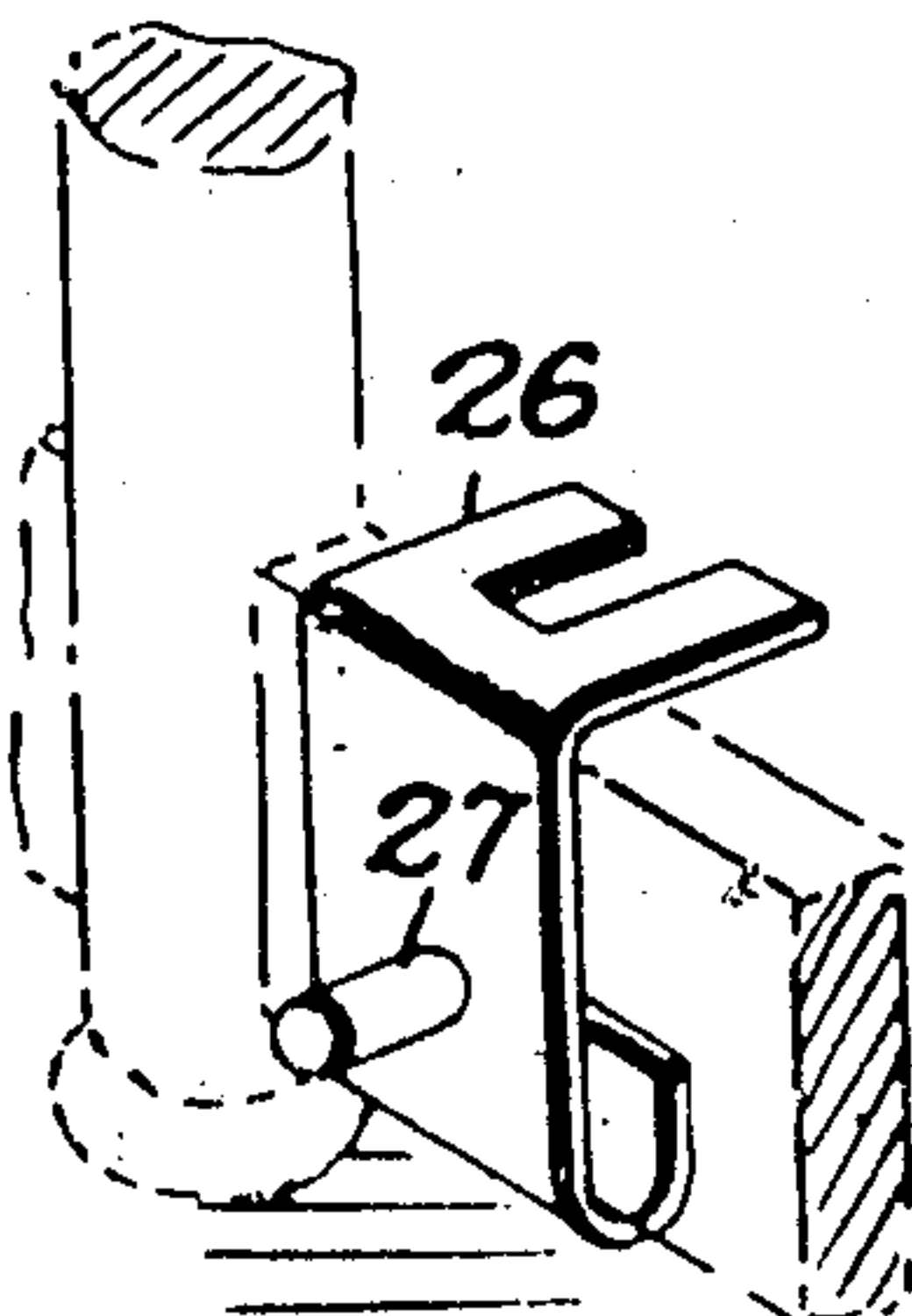
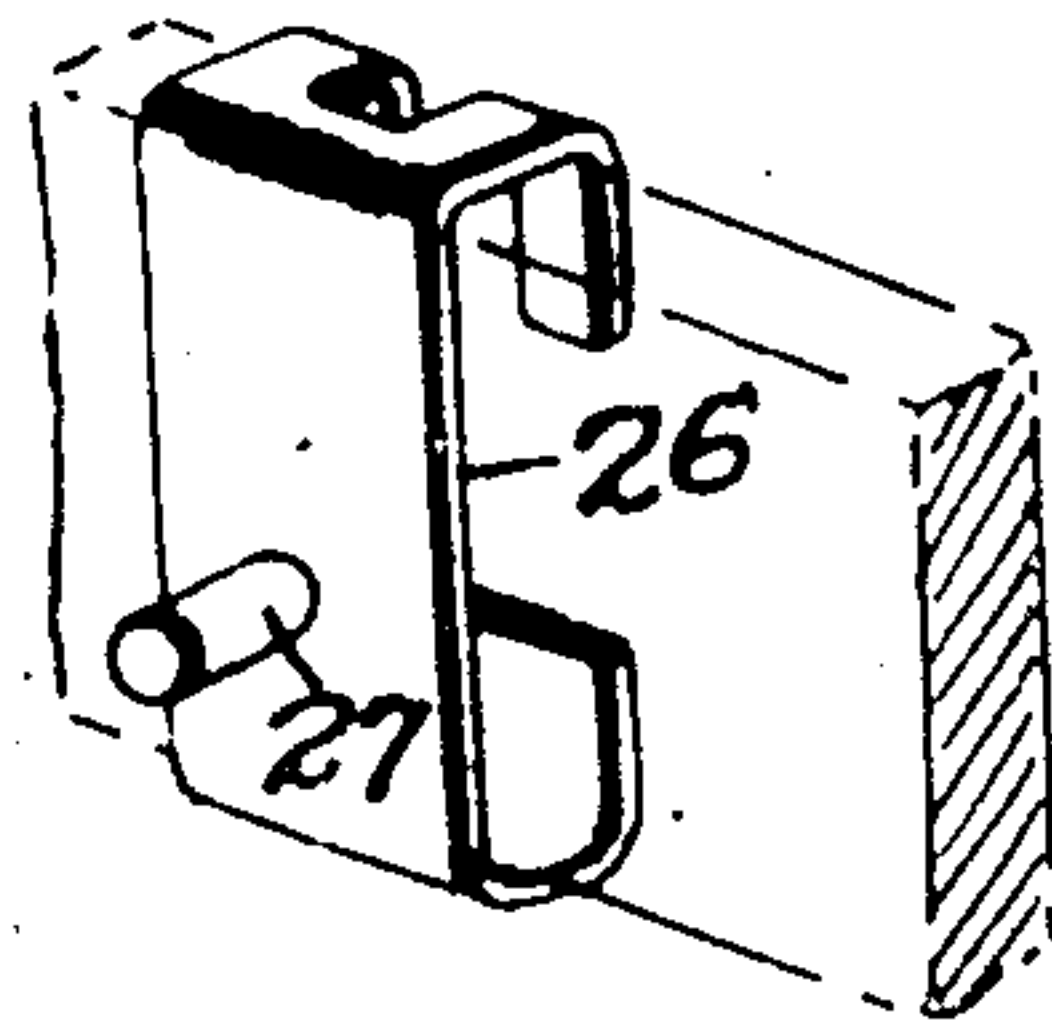


Fig. 9.



Inventor

Louis E. Baltzley

Edwin Baltzley
Attorney

Witnesses

Alfred H. Murray,
James F. Duhamel

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LOUIS E. BALTZLEY, OF WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

TYPE-WRITER ATTACHMENT.

956,266.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Apr. 26, 1910.

Application filed April 7, 1908. Serial No. 488,466.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LOUIS E. BALTZLEY, a citizen of the United States, residing in Washington, District of Columbia, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Type-Writer Attachments, of which the following is a description.

The invention relates to a device on which the typewriter is mounted for the purpose of providing resilience thereto, to absorb the sound attendant upon operating a typewriter, soften the touch on the keys, and eliminating the cutting element of the type bar on the platen, and is an improvement on the application of Edwin Baltzley, Serial Number 381,708, filed July 1, 1907.

It consists more particularly of a locking device whereby the typewriter may be locked to the said attachment.

It also consists of a means for automatically locking the machine to the device. Also of a spring base or bed for the typewriter to rest on. Also of an adjustable hook, pivoted to a cup on the rear member of the attachment, in which the rubber foot of the typewriter rests.

It also consists of the attachment adjustable to typewriters of different widths. Also of other new and useful features which will be set forth and claimed.

Makers of typewriters have not only made their typewriters rigid but heretofore have considered it necessary to fasten the typewriter rigidly to the desk in which it is made to disappear. This rigidity not only made a drum of the desk and magnified the noise of the typewriter, but it also hardened the touch of the typewriter and gave a cutting quality to the stroke of the typebar. It is well known that in boiler punching or die stamping, if there is the slightest give or resilience under the punch, it will dent or bend the metal but not cut it. So, when the typewriter is rigid, the hammer blow of the typebar is a cutting blow to the ribbon and a shock to the machine, thereby decreasing the life of the ribbon and typewriter, but when mounted resiliently, the effect of the blow is to deliver pressure but not the cut and shock.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective of a frame of a typewriter with its top broken off, mounted on a pair of my attachments. Fig. 2 is an elevation of the rear attachment, showing the feet cups and the adjustable hooks pivoted thereto. Fig. 3 is

an elevation of the front attachment, showing the locking mechanism. Fig. 4 is a front elevation of the locking mechanism shown in Fig. 3, and in its first or automatic locking position. Fig. 5 is the same as Fig. 4, but in its second or pressure locking position. Fig. 6 shows the detail construction of Figs. 4 and 5. Fig. 7 is a typewriter frame with my removable locking lugs attached thereto. Fig. 8 shows the lug before the strap is bent over. Fig. 9 is the same as Fig. 8, but after the strap is bent over. Fig. 10 is a locking lug attachable to the typewriter frame by a screw underneath. Fig. 11 is an elevation of a single loop form of the invention and is a modification of the preferred double loop form. Fig. 12 is an elevation of a single loop form of the invention individual to one of the rear feet of the typewriter and is a modification of the preferred double loop form.

A is a typewriter frame, with the top and front end broken off.

B is the front attachment and C the rear attachment.

Typewriters vary in the construction of their frames so widely that I have found it necessary to make my attachments adjustable and provide a form of construction, in combination with a locking lug, which will apply to all machines. In the front attachment B, the frame of the typewriter rests on the spring bed, in loop form, 2 and 3, which is bent so that the outer side extends upward to form the slotted locking standard 4, best seen in Fig. 6. The slot 5 in this standard is to receive the locking lug hereinafter described. This slot is beveled upwardly and outwardly at 6 and 7 to provide a wide opening to guide the locking lug into the slot 5. A hole 8 is punched in the lower part of the standard. The hook 9 is pivoted to the standard 4 through the holes 8 and 10 by the pivot 11. The resilient attachment is made by forming a loop at each end, the outer leg 12 of which is longer than the inner one 13, as shown. The lower end 14 of the leg 12 is bent outward at right angles to form a foot having a screw hole 15 through which the attachment is fastened to the desk. The standard 4 is riveted to the attachment B near to the resilient loop as shown. A hole 16 through the attachment receives the lower end of the spring 17, the upper end of which rests against the pin 18 to press the hook 9 forward to its locking

position. The hook 9 is provided with a thumb extension 19 and the automatic hook end 20 and the binding inner hook position 21. Its top side 22 is inclined forward and downward so that vertical downward pressure of a lug, as indicated in dotted lines 23, would spring it back out of the way so that the lug could pass down into the slot 5 and occupy the position shown at 24. The hook would automatically spring over the lug and rest against it at its swell 25 and thereby automatically latch the lug in the slot 5.

I provide a locking lug for all the typewriters. It is attached to the frame of the typewriters in different ways, and, therefore, is provided with different means of attaching it to the frame. In Fig. 7 is shown a strap 26 bent over the typewriter frame, and having the lug 27. In Fig. 8 the strap is shown before the top of the strap is bent down. Fig. 9 shows it after it is bent down. In Fig. 10 the strap to which the lug is riveted has a screw hole through which it is fastened to the bottom of the frame of the typewriter.

Both the attachments B and C are made of two pieces to slide one over or on the other, and provided with the slots 29 and the screws 30 whereby the attachment may be lengthened or shortened. The sides of the portion of the attachment between the loop ends are bent down or channeled in order to give them rigidity. Reliance for resiliency is mainly upon the resilient loops at the ends of the attachments. On the rear attachment I provide foot cups 31 and 32 and to these are pivoted the hooks 33 and 34, which are composed of two parts, made slidable on each other and fastened so that they can be lengthened or shortened, adapting them to different typewriters having frames of different widths. In operation these hooks are thrown back, the rear feet of the typewriter then dropped into the cups 31 and 32 and the front of the typewriter lowered until the lugs 27 strike the cam or inclined top of the hooks 9 at 23. The further descent of the machine carrying the lugs 27 causes the lugs 27 to force the hooks back out of the way, when the lugs drop to the bottom of the slot 5 and the hooks spring back over the lugs until they rest against the lugs at the swell 25. Then pressure against the hooks will force the spring base 2 and 3 down until the lugs spring into the inner locking position 21 and thereby tightly hold the typewriter to the attachments. The rear hooks 33 and 34 may now be thrown forward and forced over the frame. There is sufficient give to the rubber feet and the attachment to give a spring grip to the hooks on the frame.

In Fig. 11 I show a modification of the invention, consisting of a short loop to which the locking mechanism hereinbefore

described is attached. It is individual to one side of the front of the typewriter. Another one like it on the opposite side is individual to that side and completes the front equipment. In the double loop form, the width of the device has to be adapted to each of the different typewriters, while in the single loop this is obviated.

Fig. 12 is a single loop with a cup attached thereto to receive one of the rear feet of the typewriter and is individual to it, while another like it is individual to the other rear foot.

What I claim is:

1. In a typewriter attachment for absorbing the shock and sound of the typebars and carriage of the typewriter, a loop having vertical and horizontal resilience, means for attaching it to a desk and means for automatically attaching it to a typewriter.

2. In a typewriter attachment for absorbing the shock and sound of the typebars and carriage of the typewriter, a loop made of a strip of metal having vertical and horizontal resilience, means for attaching it to a desk and means for automatically attaching it to a typewriter, wherefrom it may be quickly detached.

3. In a typewriter attachment for absorbing the shock and sound of the typebars and carriage of the typewriter, a loop having vertical and horizontal resilience, means for attaching it to a desk and means for attaching it to a typewriter composed of a slotted standard, a hook pivoted thereto and a lug, attachable to the typewriter, to enter the slot of said standard and be locked therein by said hook.

4. In a typewriter attachment for absorbing the shock and sound of the typebars and carriage of the typewriter, a loop having vertical and horizontal resilience, means for attaching it to a desk and means for attaching it to a typewriter, composed of a slotted standard, a hook pivoted thereto, a lug attachable to the typewriter to enter the slot of said standard and be locked therein by said hook, and a spring bed for the typewriter frame to rest on.

5. In a typewriter attachment for absorbing the shock and sound of the typebars and carriage of the typewriter, a loop having vertical and horizontal resilience, means for attaching it to a desk, and means for attaching it to a typewriter, composed of a slotted standard, a hook pivoted thereto, a lug attachable to the typewriter to enter the slot of said standard and be locked therein by said hook, and a spring bed for the typewriter frame to rest on, made integral with said standard and in loop form.

6. In a typewriter attachment for absorbing the shock and sound of the type bars and carriage of the typewriter, a loop of

metal having vertical and horizontal resilience, means for attaching it to a desk, and means for automatically attaching it to the typewriter, composed of a slotted standard, a hook pivoted thereto having an inclined top, a spring attachable to the loop and to the hook and a lug attachable to the typewriter, to slide down the said incline of the hook and thereby push it back and enter the said slot of the standard, whereafter the said spring throws the hook over the lug and thereby automatically locks it in the slot of the standard.

7. In a typewriter attachment for absorbing the shock and sound of the typebars and carriage of the typewriter, a loop of metal having vertical and horizontal resilience, means for attaching it to a desk, and means for attaching it to a typewriter, composed of a slotted standard having a hook with an inclined top and two locking notches pivoted thereto, a spring attached to the loop and the hook and a lug attached to the typewriter to cooperate with the hook and slotted standard to automatically lock the typewriter to the loop.

8. In a typewriter attachment for absorbing the shock and sound of the typebars and carriage of the typewriter, two loops of suitable material having vertical and horizontal resilience and connected together with space between them substantially equal to the width of a typewriter, means for attaching the loops to a desk and means for attaching the typewriter to the loops.

9. In a typewriter attachment for absorbing the shock and sound of the typebars and carriage of the typewriter, two loops of metal having vertical and horizontal resilience and connected together by a metal extension substantially equal to the width of the typewriter, said extension being stiffened by channel iron or other construction, and at an elevation slightly above the bottom of the feet of the loops, means for attaching the loops to a desk and means for attaching the typewriter to the loops.

10. In a typewriter attachment for absorbing the shock and sound of the typebars and carriage of a typewriter, two loops of suitable material, having vertical and horizontal

resilience, and connected together by a metal extension substantially equal to the width of the typewriter, said extension being in two parts, slidable upon each other to make them adjustable to different widths of typewriters, and at an elevation slightly above the bottom of the feet of the loops, means for attaching the loops to the desk, and means for attaching the typewriter to the loops.

11. In a typewriter attachment for absorbing the shock and sound of the typebars and carriage of the typewriter, a loop having vertical and horizontal resilience, attachable to the desk and typewriter near the front end of the typewriter, in combination with a vertically and horizontally resilient loop, having a cup thereon to receive a rear foot of the typewriter.

12. In a typewriter attachment for absorbing the shock and sound of the typebars and carriage of the typewriter, a loop having vertical and horizontal resilience, attachable to a desk and automatically attachable to a typewriter near its front end, in combination with a vertically and horizontally resilient loop having a cup fastened thereon to receive a rear foot of the typewriter and an adjustable hook pivoted to the cup.

13. In a typewriter attachment for absorbing the shock and sound of the typebars and carriage of the typewriter, two loops having vertical and horizontal resilience, connected together but with space between them, attachable to the desk and automatically attachable to the typewriter near its front end, in combination with two loops, attachable to a desk, having horizontal and vertical resilience, connected together but with space between them, and with cups fastened on said loops to receive the rear feet of the typewriter.

Signed at Washington in the District of Columbia this 30th day of March A. D. 1909.

LOUIS E. BALTZLEY.

Witnesses:

S. A. TERRY.

JOS. COCHRAN.